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Smith's Report

ON THE HOLOCAUST CONTROVERSY

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THE CAMPUS PROJECT

Bradley R. Smith

The world of revisionist activism is a world without guidelines. Every new step is an improvisation, an experiment. You probe here with one tactic, you probe there with another. When you do you exploit it with everything you have. You exploit it so long as that particular tactic works. When it stops working, you search for a new opening, a new weakness in the defenses of the other side. When you find it you develop a new tactic to exploit it.

In this kind of struggle you can not afford to be predictable. The Industry has all the money, all the press, all the professors and all the politicos. None of us can go head to head with the Industry. CODOH is in a guerilla war for intellectual freedom and all the political, religious and cultural implications that that ideal embraces. It's the great ideal at the heart of America, our Constitution and our Bill of Rights.

Every guerilla struggle faces the same situation – a small band of idealists struggling to overturn a great tyranny. That's what the Industry is, an agent for great cultural and military tyranny. It promotes and legitimates cultural tyranny in the nations of the West, and military tyranny in the Middle East. It is the work of CODOH, together with oth-

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JOHN SACK'S ESQUIRE ARTICLE:

Major Breakthrough – or More Revisionist Bashing?

George Brewer

In January of 2001, *Esquire* magazine published a nine-page, 7,000 word article on Holocaust revisionism written by John Sack, the well known Jewish journalist and author. Many of us have been aware that Sack had been preparing such an article for a year or more, so we looked forward to this piece with anticipation: how would Sack portray revisionism?

Would he follow the usual hate-mongering platitudes found in Lipstadt and other Holocaust hired guns? Or would Sack accurately describe the principles of Holocaust revisionism? These were questions of more than passing importance, since *Esquire* has an international circulation of about three-quarters of a million, and it is a certainty that Sack's piece will go a long way toward spreading the word about revisionists. But what kind of word would it be?

It turns out that Sack neither followed in the footsteps of the usual revisionist bashers, nor did he depict the bases of revisionism accurately. At the same time, his treatment, decent and respectful, creates the opportunity to open a lot of doors for outreach, outreach that is the special work of CODOH and CODOHWeb.

Background

John Sack is probably best known to the general public as one of the pioneers of what is called "literary journalism," a genre he helped inaugurate in the 1950's. It differs from ordinary journalism in the sense that it allows

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LETTERS

I am a journalism major at Mt. Hood Community College (OR). I want to thank you for upholding the pursuit of truth in our society. You offer to advertise in our paper was dismissed without discussion by my fellow students. I was outraged at the blatant lack of concern they had for whether or not your points in "Holocaust Studies" were valid. After reading through your advertisement, I was even more angered because their dismissal was based on thin air. I admired the reasonable and factual way in which your ideas were presented. (*name withheld at editor's discretion*)

Received the December issue of **SR**. Very good. Your story about the canal behind your house brought back memories. When I was still flying and laying over in some big city it occurred to me that someone could be paid to stick a knife in me – lift my billfold and the cops would call it robbery. I also half-expected to fail one of my annual proficiency checks. It isn't much fun living with the idea that our opponents can be pragmatic and ruthless both.

Harvey Taylor, CA.

Thank you for your "Seasons Greetings" letter, which touched my heart. Your letter is an example of humanity and its situations, which we all share. Five years can be a relatively uneventful, pleasant time, but then it can bring tremendous changes, difficulties, sorrows. You wrote a fine letter. I disagree with you on some important issues, but I want to help you because I wholeheartedly accept your statement (on page one) "... that something is very wrong with how the history of the 20th century has been structured for us...." I want to help you, simply, because of your devotion to the truth.

R.M., CA

Thank you for plugging my translation of the Himmler Posen speech in your catalog. The meaning of Himmler's use of the word "ausrotten" has been argued for forty years.

A very interesting use of the verb "ausrotten" appears in the German film KOLBERG, filming of which started in 1942 (not released until after the war). The action takes place during the Napoleonic wars. The film tells the true story of a small village which resisted Napoleon's armies when all the larger fortresses had surrendered.

In the film, the mayor of Kolberg, Joachim Nettelbeck, played by Heinrich George (tortured to death in Buchenwald by the Communists after the war) is discussing surrender with members of the town council. The mayor asks,

Was wurde aus einem Volk werden, das sagen wurde, komm Napoleon, du bist so viel mächtiger und staäker als un, komm und hersch über uns?

Nettelbeck then pounds the table and shouts, "Es wurde sich selbst ausrotten, und es wurde nichts besseres verdient haben, als ausgerottet zu werden!"

Translation: "What would happen to a people that said, come, Napoleon, you are so much more powerful and stronger than we are, come and rule over us? It would destroy itself, and it would deserve nothing better than to be destroyed!"

This hardly means that a people craven enough to surrender to Napoleon without fighting would build gas chambers for the purpose of "exterminating" itself.

Carlos W. Porter

The best deed done for mankind during the 20th century was Bradley Smith getting revisionism into our colleges. I hope the best deed done for mankind during the 21st century will be Bradley Smith getting revisionism into our churches. Dear readers: please send Bradley your suggestions as to how this can be done. B.K., AZ

I wonder if we could counter-flank our no access to campus publications' advertising by creating an ancillary Website as "Instant History" or some other appropriate handle – and go for one expensive advertisement in a mass-circulation publication? The visitor to this site then gets a "lead-on" to WWW.codoh.... – like Sherman's blitzkrieg through the South in your Civil War. I am pleased that we've got Brad – revisionism is not short of Chiefs, we need more Indians.

T.G., England

I usually, as matter of routine and conscience, discard this type of material. However, in your case I'll make an exception. Let me be clear. My role is as a primary spokesman for this institution. I am NOT responding in that role, although I am confident that the leadership of this institution would agree with my perspective, since it was founded on the best of Christian/Judeo principles. I am not as nearly concerned with those who may attempt to make an "industry" of the Holocaust as I am with those who attempt to subvert historical fact. As one who has personally interviewed soldiers who were among the first to enter slaughter houses like Auschwitz, I find the premise of your organization repugnant and unconscionable. Other than this brief statement, I will not validate your efforts in any other regard.

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I wrote Mr. McDade asking if he speaks Russian, but he didn't respond.

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for a significant intrusion of the author's personality, values, and thoughts into the piece being written, as opposed to regular journalism that simply attempts to state the facts. Sack was led to this genre during the Korean War, when the cognitive dissonance of what he was seeing and what he was being officially told made it impossible for him to continue to simply repeat the official version being fed to him. As a result, one might say that his discovery of "literary journalism" could be said to have sprung out of the same kind of tension reflected by Holocaust revisionism: an inability to square personal observations and logic with an official story.

To a certain extent there is nothing new about "literary journalism," inasmuch as most journalists of talent have tended to allow their personalities to intrude on what they write. But Sack took the process a step further, and in the 1960's, with several writings about the Vietnam War, developed the style that has been widely practiced by such well-known authors as Norman Mailer, Hunter Thompson, Joan Didion, and scores of others.

To revisionists, however, Sack is best known for his 1993 book, *An Eye For An Eye*, which described the horrible vengeance wreaked on innocent ethnic Germans by Holocaust survivors in Poland. As is becoming increasingly well-known, during the German expulsions, tens of thousands of German men, women, and children, were herded into concentration camps run mainly by Polish Jews and that thousands died there as a result of epidemics, starvation, systematic beatings, and random killings.

Eye For An Eye was remarkable, not only because it told of one of the dark sides of the postwar period, but also because it identified Jewish criminals. As a result, the book was mercilessly attacked by the usual run of Jewish apologists, who cannot bear to allow the publication of any Jewish sin for fear of fomenting anti-Semitism. Somewhat surprisingly, in 1996, Sack was invited to discuss the issue of Jewish persecution of Germans at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. Shortly before his lecture, however, the board of that Museum, following its usual form of suppressing all reference to non-Jewish holocausts, cancelled the appearance.

Sack was determined to give his speech, and found that only revisionists would allow him a platform. Hence Sack's involvement with Holocaust revisionists. Sack attended revisionist conferences in Australia in 1998, spoke at David Irving's 1999 Real History convention in Cincinnati in 1999, and was invited to address the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) convention in May of 2000. It is that convention that forms the backdrop to Sack's article.

The Esquire Article

The article is entitled "Inside the Bunker" and Sack makes it clear from the outset that he is a complete believer in the traditional Holocaust story. In a manner that is sure to grate many revisionists, Sack calls all those who reject one scintilla of the Holocaust story as "deniers" and as "those who say the Holocaust didn't happen".

While the setting for the article was the convention held by the Institute of Historical Review (IHR) in Southern California last year, the proceedings of the conference get little attention. This is unfortunate because the conference -- the first sponsored by the IHR in several years -- featured most of the leading lights of revisionism, including Arthur Butz, Robert Faurisson, Mark Weber, Germar Rudolf, and others. Yet, instead of focusing on these individuals and the force of their arguments, Sack chose an anecdotal and impressionistic approach describing his conversations over meals with only a handful of revisionists, including the British historian Irving, retired historian Robert Countess, Ernst Zuendel and Ingrid Rimland, and above all, to Charles "Chuck" Provan.

The inclusion of Chuck Provan in an article about revisionists will surprise many. After all, it is well known that Provan ceased to be a revisionist after receiving a "revelation" from Saint Kurt Gerstein some ten years ago. Still, he was allowed to speak at the IHR convention, because, although he is a relentless self-promoter of his own research, he does do some good work and revisionists are inclined to recognize it.

The focus on Provan may have served a variety of authorial purposes for Sack. Certainly, the photo of Provan with a quorum of his ten children, several of them barefoot, was likely designed to inspire amusement to the high-toned readership of *Esquire*. In the same way, Sack was careful to mention that Provan, in addition to being a "revisionist," is also an author who had written extensively on supposed Biblical injunctions against birth control. Given the audience that *Esquire* appeals to, it seems clear that the emphasis on Provan was designed at least in part to make revisionists appear somewhat clown-like.

On the other hand, there was a good reason for Sack to promote Provan. Sack's sole engagement with revisionist arguments turned on the "holes in the roof" argument, one which has been extensively discussed on CODOHWeb in a series of brilliant analyses by the Canadian researcher Brian Renk. As we recall, David Irving had made an issue about the absence of these holes -- through which the poisonous Zyklon would have had to be inserted -- during his libel trial against Deborah Lipstadt. During those proceedings, Irving was able to get Robert Jan Van Pelt

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to state that the holes that were supposed to be in the roof of the crematoria "gas chambers" were no longer visible. Yet Sack, by leading with Provan, was able to trump the argument, because Provan at the convention handed out a homemade pamphlet arguing that the holes were in fact there.

The Positive Side

The apparent use of Provan to make Holocaust revisionists look ridiculous, along with Provan's unsteady status as a "revisionist" in the first place, combined with the endorsement of Provan's even shakier arguments about the holes in the roof, have led several revisionists to conclude that Sack's piece constituted a hatchet job on Holocaust revisionists. Especially so, since the arguments of none of the other leading revisionists were entertained, and indeed even their names are intentionally suppressed.

Nevertheless, in our view, the article contains several notes of encouragement. For example, Sack goes out of his way to depict the normality of revisionists. So he writes:

> *All in all, the deniers that day and that weekend seemed the most middling of Middle Americans. ... Despite their take on the Holocaust, they were affable, open-minded, intelligent, intellectual. Their eyes weren't fires of unapproachable certitude, and their lips weren't lemon twists of astringent hate. Nazis and neo-Nazis they didn't seem to be.*

Sack also eschewed the hate mongering so typical among those who write about revisionism

> *Nor did they seem anti-Semites. I'm sure many anti-Semites say the Holocaust didn't happen (even as they take delight that it really did), but I don't believe I met any that weekend.*

This is, in our opinion, a major step forward in lowering the temperature and opening up the dialogue between revisionists and anti-revisionists. If revisionists are in fact normal people who harbor no hatreds, there is no rational reason whatever to marginalize, much less criminalize, their views. It is important to realize that nothing like this has ever been said about revisionists in the mainstream media before. Even Peter Novick's *Holocaust in American Life* in 1999, although a step forward in exposing the abuse of the Holocaust for political purposes, went out of its way to characterize revisionists, not as demons or rats (the usual epithets) but rather as "nuts" and "fruitcakes."

Why should Sack be able to be tolerant of revisionists, when others have been unable to restrain their hatred? Part of the reason has to do with the source of the hatred in the first place. Many Jews, and Jewish organizations, foster an utterly unrealistic and, in fact, impossible story about what happened to the Jews in World War Two. But they believe the story. Hence, anyone who doesn't believe the story becomes a threat to the belief system they are trying to maintain.

Exactly the same kind of psychology was at work during the periods of religious persecution in the Middle Ages: if one dissident were allowed free expression, he or she would threaten to undermine the entire regime of truth. Therefore such dissidents had to be exposed as devils and burned at the stake. The persecutions of revisionists over the past 30 years and longer follow the same pattern.

However, Sack, unlike many of his co-religionists, understands that the essence of tolerance is not hatred. If someone questions a belief that is important to you, then either that belief is unimportant, or the questioner is simply deluded. Thus, on the one hand, Sack is able to oppose those Jewish leaders who demonize revisionists:

> *Myself, I disagree with these Jewish leaders. Most deniers, most attendees in their slacks and shorts at the palm-filled hotel, were like Zündel: people who, as Germans, had chosen to comfort themselves with the wishful thinking that none of their countrymen in the 1940s were genocidal maniacs.*

In other words, to Sack, Holocaust revisionists are simply harmless Germanophiles who can't accept the worst about German conduct. As for the issue of the holes in the roof of the crematoria, which was the crucial argument to Sack, he is able to dismiss the entire matter with a whimsical comparison of cheeses and the rhetorical equivalent of a shrug: "it may be a hundred years before we know whose views prevail."

These kinds of sentiments are perceived by revisionists as condescending, and they are.

Conclusion

Revisionists probably expect too much too soon from revisionism. Holocaust revisionism asks people to change their deepest beliefs about what happened during World War Two, and this can be an excruciatingly painful process for Jews who either lived through the war, or who lost family in it. People change their beliefs slowly. While the long-term odds are in revisionism's favor, we would be wise to abandon the idea that revisionism will prevail soon in some dramatic showdown.

In order to facilitate the process of change, revisionists have to be approachable, and we have to leave no stone unturned in making our arguments presentable and available as people gradually allow their curiosity to challenge their innermost beliefs. CODOH has long been in that business, and CODOHWeb is a particularly gratifying experiment in that area, since our tens of megabytes of cutting edge research is accessed on average more than 150,000 times every week.

Communication between revisionists and non-revisionists has long been stymied by the hate mongering and demonizing that revisionists have experienced. The spreading—really, the sharing—of the work of Holocaust revisionism has long required a treatment that at once makes us human, interesting, and approachable. To his credit, that is the kind of treatment that John Sack has handsomely provided.

Hard to know what's right and wrong

By Bradley R. Smith

It's hard to know what's good and bad. Two Israeli soldiers are killed by a Palestinian mob. The President of the United States appears on television to condemn mob violence. During the previous couple weeks Israeli soldiers killed a hundred or so Palestinians, many of them teenagers and even children. They shot thousands more. Those killings were not committed by mobs. They were carried out by highly trained military funded by the U.S. Congress. We see then that violence is not the issue for our President. Mobs are the issue.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center publishes a photograph on its Website showing smoke billowing from a crematoria at Auschwitz. The photo's caption states that the smoke is being produced by the burning of the bodies of murdered Jews. The crematoria itself cannot be seen in the photo. The photo has been tampered with. The smoke has been air-brushed onto an older photo where there was no smoke. Israeli soldiers killed, a Jewish-American institution fakes crematoria smoke to give substance to its holocaust story. Is there a connection? It's hard to know what's good and bad.

Jewish writers are beginning to attack what they call the "Holocaust Industry." They say that the Industry uses the Jewish holocaust story to extract immense wealth from people living in the West, and to silence all criticism of Jews. Meanwhile, two men in a small boat loaded with high explosives ram a U.S. Destroyer taking on bunkers at Aden. We read where an eyewitness reports that just before the boat struck the U.S. ship the two men stand at attention and a moment before the explosion throw their arms into the sky in a gesture of exaltation. A hole forty feet wide is blown through the hull of the ship. Seventeen U.S. servicemen are killed.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Government call the attack an act of cowardice. Two men giving their lives for a cause they believe in. Nathan Hale said he regretted having only one life to give for his country. It's hard to know what's good and bad. Palestinians, Arabs, Muslims increasingly see America, in its strategic alliance with Israel, as their natural enemy. Kill Americans. For the U.S. government, it's only politics. For the others, it's principle. On the television I watch Palestinian youths using slingshots to attack Israeli soldiers armed with automatic weapons, tanks, and helicopter gun ships, all of it paid for by the U.S. Congress. My heart goes out to the kids.

We have a cat who went bad after giving birth to four kittens. She was a terrific mother, but came to distrust everything and everyone. She spits and growls at every moving thing. One morning she was sitting in the middle of the kitchen floor and when I stepped past her she spit and swiped a clawed paw across my leg. She had her reasons. In the first instant I wanted to kick her. The quick surge of anger I felt, but contained, reminded me of the tremendous role that violence plays in everyday affairs. If you have a nervous system. You can thank God for that, if you wish. Or evolution perhaps. What would the difference be? Maybe we'll get over it.

A friend asks what I get out of doing revisionism. Don't I get dispirited? It's hard work, there's no money, you are held in contempt by all the best people. I don't get dispirited. I don't know why. There's something missing from my character. I think it has to do with the fact that I am not focused on winning, on the future. I appear to be focused on the daily round. The process. I noticed this a long time ago. It's not a feat, an accomplishment, it's just the drift of my character. When I think about death, I'm looking ahead. I'm at that age. Thinking about it causes me to feel anxiety. At that moment, thinking about death, I'm out of the process.

European Jews invade and conquer Palestine and destroy Palestinian culture. Why not? Only a couple years earlier the Germans had destroyed Jewish culture in Eastern Europe. Take what you want from the Palestinians. Destroy them as a people. Drive them from their homes like you were driven from your homes. We call it ethnic cleansing now. We call millions of Palestinian refugees something else. Do we believe no Palestinian or Muslim can read English, that they are not aware of the contempt we have for them? That our hearts and minds and purse are all with Israel and Israeli Jews? Keep the cycle going. Kill Americans.

A great war in Europe, a great trial at Nuremberg, victor's justice, and twenty years later the Jewish holocaust story is institutionalized. American and Israeli Jews put together the Holocaust Industry and steamroller everyone in sight. It's a feat of immense industry, imagination, politicking, and social manipulation. The professoriat, the keeper of the history of the people, retreats into silence. It sees nothing, hears nothing, says nothing. The Jewish holocaust story becomes taboo. You cannot say anything about it that is not vetted first by the Industry. Try it. Now we have the film of young Palestinian men beating and stabbing to death young Israeli Jews. That's what's meant when it's said that the first step is the last step.

It's hard to know what's right and wrong.

Bradley Smith is publisher of The Revisionist. <www.codoh.org>

This opinion piece was published in the Asian Reporter *(Portland Or) on 9 January 2001. It is the first example of the new Campus Project at work. Not in a campus newspaper, ironically, but in a classy tabloid that has a readership all around the Pacific Rim. This clearly supports my plan to submit publishable materials to both the campus and commercial press. Materials that are fresh, unpredictable, and treat a* ***news****-story while referencing revisionism.*

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ers, to break the Industry's grip on Western culture. Once that happens, the Middle East will take care of itself and we won't have to be hearing about it for another half century.

When you are a tiny guerilla force going up against a great power, you have to move swiftly and unpredictably. If you do not surprise the other side, if they know when you are going to arrive, what you are going to do, they will brush you aside like a cow switching flies off her rump. In the end, I'm responsible for the successes and failures of the Campus Project. I'm the guy who has to decide when to go straight ahead, when to fall back, when to change tactics. Such a moment is upon us.

The time is come to axe that part of the Project using display advertisements in campus newspapers. No more display ads for the foreseeable future. It is the most successful revisionist outreach tactic ever used anywhere. We introduced (literally) millions of students, professors and others to the fact that revisionism is on the move, that it has concrete achievements to its credit, and that those who oppose open debate on the Holocaust story do so because they fear that their influence over our cultural and political life is threatened by intellectual freedom.

It has been my observation that the Campus Project has been in decline for perhaps the last three years. Because there is no other existing revisionist project that is even in the same league with the Campus Project, I have been reluctant to change tactics. I have decided that I have got to bite the bullet. I must let go of an incomparably successful tactic – because it is no longer successful enough. The display-ad tactic has become what CODOH tactics must never become -- predictable. The Industry understands what we are going to do each academic year, and when we are going to do it, and it is prepared for us. Almost everywhere I probe with the display ads, I'm being stopped in my tracks.

It doesn't appear to be so from the outside. In the 1999-2000 academic year our ad "Holocaust Studies: Appointment with Hate?," ran in close to 70 college and university newspapers. So far as mere numbers go, we have never done better. But the top universities stopped running our ads four and five years ago. The big state universities have been declining our ads at an increasing rate over the last three years. The mainline press reports on the Project with diminishing frequency. Mainline media seldom calls any longer. The colleges that do run our ads are increasingly small, isolated, and unimportant. Our last ad, "Proof of Gas Chambers?," ran at only seven campuses this past fall. The writing is on the wall. I'm being neutralized. When they are on to your game plan, you change it. That's how guerilla campaigns are waged.

THE NEW STRATEGY FOR THE CAMPUS PROJECT

The initial goal is to submit one publishable revisionist opinion piece to the campus press every two weeks. Publishable means about 800 words. It means that the article will address a topical news story because that is what we are dealing with -- *news*-papers.

The obvious difference with what we were doing for so long is that we will reach campus editors ***at least ten times*** during the academic year. Not once. **Ten times**. They are going to learn which issues revisionism really addresses, and why revisionism is important to many of the political and cultural issues facing America and the West today. Every piece we submit will undercut academic stonewalling and media disinformation about revisionism and revisionists.

Each mailing will contain three items: a brief cover letter, a publishable opinion piece, and a "backgrounder." We'll call the backgrounder "Censorship Update for Editors." It will have news about CODOH, Smith, and the international effort to censor revisionism and persecute revisionists.

Censorship Update for Editors will provide useful background information for editors in one or two pages. It will be in the form of a collection of *news* briefs. It will not be polemical, will not feature opinion, but concentrate strictly on news about the censorship and persecution of revisionists around the world. And it will brief editors on what CODOH is doing, what is being published in ***The Revisionist*** Online, where our opinion pieces are being published, and the names and contact numbers of the editors who run them.

Censorship issues are very good issues for student editors to work with. They know little about revisionism, but they understand the danger censorship poses to a free press and a free society. Now they are going to learn about this danger every time they receive a *publishable* opinion piece from CODOH. It's going to be their cup of tea – but *only* if they are updated throughout the academic yearn rather than one time each academic year.

You might wonder if these new tactics will create more work than I can handle. While we will mail **ten times** more opinion pieces to the campus press than the single advertisement we have submitted in the past, I have writers who can handle this easily. George Brewer, editor of ***The Revisionist***; Bill Halvorson, Smith occasionally, McKenzie Paine and others. We are not short of op-ed writers. Once we get cooking, maybe in the fall, we may well submit a piece every seven days.

When we mailed advertisements to campus newspapers the ad went out to 500 editors. It was usual to get about a ten to fifteen-percent response – that is, fifty to seventy-five papers might publish the ad. The campuses where the ads were

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being run have grown increasingly less important. We want to mail to the top 300 student newspapers, say, at the 300 biggest and best universities and colleges in the land – *every two weeks*! That will do it just fine. For starters. And because we are not buying space in newspapers, the largest costs of the Campus Project are neutralized.

I don't have to limit myself to the 300 top universities, but that will work just fine for starters. Next fall we can make a decision on increasing the number of papers we stay in contact with. The important point here is that we *stay in contact* with "our" editors and their staffs at the 300 top universities and colleges in the land every fifteen days. This train needs to run on schedule.

Other Advantages to this strategy include the fact that mainline university papers will be more open to op-eds than they are to our advertisements. We can send these op-eds to the commercial press as well as the student press (see the first publication of a piece for the new Campus Project on page five, published in the *Asian Reporter*). Oftentimes editors are condemned for "making money" off running CODOH ads. For "selling themselves." Editors can no longer be humiliated with that charge. With opinion pieces, no money changes hands. And while we can never afford to advertise in the mainline press, we can afford to submit op-eds to them which, if they are printed, will be printed free.

And then there is the mathematical implication of submitting ten opinion pieces to 300 editors during the academic year to submitting one advertisement to 500 editors each academic year. If ten percent of the 500 ads submitted are published, that's fifty ads run. If we submit one opinion piece to 300 editors **ten times** each academic year, and ten percent of those 3,000 op-eds are run (10 x 300 = 3,000), that suggests CODOH opinion pieces will be printed **three hundred** times during the academic year. It sounds too good to be true. But the numbers are entirely in our favor. Would we settle for 200 opinion pieces written by revisionists being published on campus and off?

I think we would. I think we would be very happy campers, and that we would look around to find ways to send opinion pieces to one thousand(!) editors twenty times every academic year. I think we would understand that we would be in a classic win/win situation. I'm gonna try it.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Staff Editorial
The Technician
North Carolina State U.
(U-WIRE) RALEIGH, N.C.
7 December 2000

ODDLY ENOUGH

Many people think Bradley Smith is an evil, evil man. He is the founder of the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust, an organization that uses evidence to deny certain aspects of the Holocaust.

Currently, he is trying to run ads in college newspapers which contain a photo of smoke leaving a crematorium with words, "Proof of gas chambers?" Smith argues Nazis did not use gas chambers during World War II in their attempts at Jewish genocide.

Several college papers, including North Carolina's own Wake Forest University, have run Smith's work. Other colleges have denied his message a forum.

Regardless of whether one agrees with Smith or not, his case brings up the oft-forgotten truth that, despite the lip service paid to the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech, there are certain topics that are forbidden.

Is the truth of taboo within free speech a sign of topical tyranny or is it proof of a commitment to responsible regulation of media?

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that, even though we have free speech, we are not allowed to step into a darkened, crowded theater and yell, "Fire!"

Yes, taboo free speech means an embrace of censorship. But that sense of censorship isn't Ivory Tower gate keeping as much as it is self-defensive action designed to avoid repercussions for inflammatory statements.

Obscenity isn't just limited to George Carlin's dirty seven words and sexual pornography. Offensive material, sadly, is extensive and can't be pinned down.

That notion cannot be perverted to endorse some sort of outrageously relativist sweeping support of all speech, but it can be used to temper language and provide some sort of standard for what is and what is not fit to print.

Opinions are not arguments; they are merely opinions. Even when coupled with claims of evidence, the big picture must be taken with a small grain of salt.

Everything is profane to somebody. It is not the duty of the media to try to satisfy everyone, but rather hold true to their own personal codes of ethics. Journalism relies on the idea that truth in print can only be accomplished when journalists are true to themselves.

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INTERNET ROUNDUP
CODOH Partners with Amazon.com

Richard A. Widmann

A few years back Amazon.com shocked the book-selling industry by becoming the number one on-line retailer of books. Amazon rose from total obscurity to a position far ahead of their well-known established competitors like Barnes and Noble, Borders and Walden Books. Amazon became the most-talked-about symbol of the "new" Internet economy. Unknown companies wanted to emulate its success, while established retailers tried to overcome their own bureaucracies to do what Amazon had done.

Since those "early" days (of a couple of years ago) mainstream competitors have begun to catch up with this Internet-startup organization. Amazon has seen its wide lead diminished, its stock price drop, and its failure to realize a profit become a major liability. Still, at Amazon there is a fundamental understanding of the way the World Wide Web works. Amazon knows how to take orders and ship items, sometimes overnight, satisfying customers with extremely fast service as well as an ever-expanding array of items for sale (DVD's, CD's, Kitchen appliances, outdoor furniture, etc.).

One of Amazon's more recent innovations is its Associates program. Amazon allows Web sites to "partner" with them and direct potential customers to their wares in exchange for a commission, which ranges from five to fifteen percent on each sale. The idea appeared to be a perfect one for CODOHWeb. Although CODOHWeb has been immensely successful from a "getting-the-word-out " standpoint, we have yet to harness the potential revenue stream from the Web. One of the difficulties of doing business on the Web is the need to have a state-of-the-art order processing system, the ability to identify and ship your products quickly, and typically the ability to take credit card orders in a very secure manner over the Web. Building or acquiring such a system, as well as having a broader range of book titles and products for sale, has eluded CODOH for some time. The Amazon associate program appears to be one solution.

We would set up pages that would list books that revisionists would be interested in. In some cases, we would link to a review that we have written on that title. The book, however, would be in Amazon's inventory. Our reader, if interested, could click with his mouse on a small image of the book cover, or on the title of the book, and be taken immediately to that selection on the Amazon Web page. From there anyone interested could order the book. Amazon holds the inventory, they do the order processing and shipping, CODOH gets the commission.

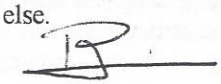
We have already started this page. We started with only six titles. We add new titles each week, but have already built up a nice list of valuable, revisionist related, books for our Internet readers to purchase. Amazon carries such a wide range of titles that CODOH now advertises the Ernst Gauss / Germar Rudolf classic Dissecting the Holocaust, as well as various titles by David Irving and even some IHR titles. A reader interested in Dissecting the Holocaust, for example, clicks on our link, orders from Amazon and receives the book. This results in Amazon having to order additional copies of Dissecting from the original publisher of this new revisionist classic, as well as dropping off a few bucks in the CODOH war chest.

Everyday we seem to hear about another attempt by the enemies of free speech to censor or otherwise hinder the revisionist advances being made in Cyberspace. What those censors find is that as soon as one avenue of communication is blocked another, better route opens up to go around them. CODOH has learned in the five years that we have been utilizing the Internet that the options and possibilities are endless. Our position today was unthinkable only a few short years ago. The mind staggers when we consider what our position will be five years hence.

THE LAST WORD

You will have noticed (my readers all have eagle eyes) that this issue of **SR** is very late. Apologies. Not unusual for the January issue, though it's unusual to be this late. I'll catch up substantially with **SR** 76. I'm at a very interesting crossroads. I hope you stay with me. I believe you will find it worth your while.

Thanks for your help. There's no one else.



--Bradley

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